

IF YOUR STORE IS NOT WORTH ADVERTISING, advertise it for sale. It is a waste of money to advertise a store that is not worth advertising. The advertiser should be sure that the store is worth advertising before he spends his money. In any event, the business is his to lose.

VOL. LXXIX, NO. 8.

WEATHER—Part cloudy; rain or snow.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1909.

THE TRIBUNE IS THE PIONEER and at the same time the undisputed premier newspaper in this vast territory that cannot be covered by a diameter a thousand miles long, pivoted upon the wheels of the far-famed Mormon Temple. When you want results use The Tribune—the universal advice of those who spend their money for results.

12 PAGES—FIVE CENTS.

TAFT TAKES UP QUESTION OF SALT LAKES RIGHTS

Work of Commercial Club Traffic Bureau Bears Fruit in Petition and Complaint Presented Wednesday to the President.

FREIGHT-RATE DISCRIMINATION AGAINST SALT LAKE AND OGDEN DEMONSTRATED

Request Made That Department of Justice, and Not Interstate Commerce Commission, Take Action.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—President Taft today took up for investigation, and promised to act at once, on a complaint filed with him, alleging that the western railroads are discriminating against Salt Lake City, Ogden and other intermountain cities in the matter of freight rates and are violating the anti-trust laws.

The charges were made by Senators Smoot and Sutherland and Representative Howell, all of Utah. They asked that the matter be taken up by the department of justice rather than by the interstate commerce commission.

The papers filed alleged that Mr. Harriman shows no respect for any law but the federal.

Gist of Petition.

The papers declare the Harriman lines are enormously profitable, and include a petition from commercial bodies in Utah, saying discrimination has been carried on for many years and that the roads have steadily increased rates and eliminated competition.

Higher rates, it is said, are being charged for freight from Chicago, Missouri river points and Denver to the Utah territory than for the much longer haul to Pacific coast cities. These rates, says the petition, are without warrant of any competent court or commission.

Roads Specified.

The roads specified are the Southern Pacific, the Union Pacific, the Oregon Short Line, the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company, the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake, the Denver & Rio Grande, the Colorado & Southern, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific, and the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe.

It is stated that on coals beans the rate from Chicago to Utah is \$2.50, while for the same haul the rate to San Francisco is only \$2.00. On a car of nails the charge from Chicago to Utah is \$4.00, and from Chicago to San Francisco only \$3.00.

DIRECT APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT WAS DEEMED BEST

The letter to President Taft referred to above forms a part of the action of the Commercial Club Traffic Bureau of Salt Lake City to obtain an adjustment of the freight rates in the state of Utah. The bureau has been organized by merchants of this community to compete with the shippers of other sections of country similarly situated with reference to the eastern shipping points. It was felt that inasmuch as the matter had been taken up with the present interstate commerce commission, and without apparent results, it would be best to present the matter directly to President Taft at Washington and have to question dealt with by the federal government. A petition, beautifully bound in book form and containing the names of 3500 of the representative business men of Ogden, Salt Lake City and Provo, was sent by express to the president's office at Washington, on April 19, together with letters addressed jointly to Senators Smoot and Sutherland and Representative Howell, requesting that they undertake the delivery of the document. William Smith, United States District Attorney, Boise, Idaho, and the Commercial Club Traffic Bureau, together with the president and secretary. The letter, which is presented in full, follows:

Letter in Full.

Salt Lake City, April 6, 1909.

Sir—This bureau, organized under the laws of this state for the purpose of making every reasonable effort toward securing for its people their fair commercial rights as enjoyed by those of the other states everywhere east of the Rocky mountains, with becoming and respectful respect present for your high consideration, through our delegation in person, and through the signatures of more than 3500 citizens, bankers, business men, and other prominent commercial organizations of the three principal cities of the state—Ogden, Salt Lake City and Provo, in the name of the people of the state, and in the name of the principal state, county and city officials.

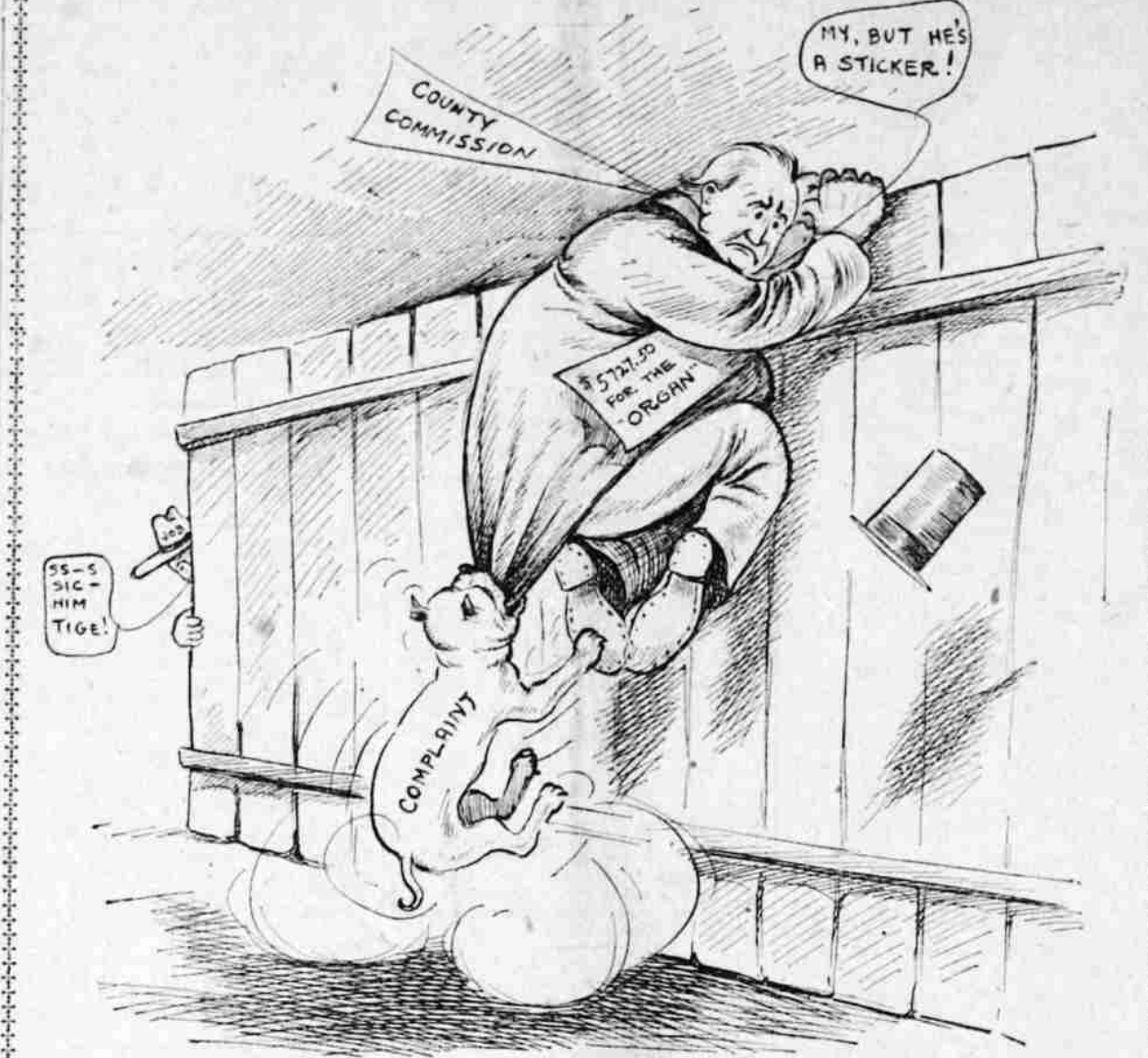
Through the efforts of the bureau, and the efficient protection and assistance of the federal government, which is now being secured, the bureau is now endeavoring to secure the same for the people of the state, and in the name of the people of the state, and in the name of the principal state, county and city officials.

That the said cities, with numerous small cities situated within the same district, through many years of patient endeavor, and in spite of their unjustly retarded growth through the unrelenting power of the transportation companies, and in the name of the people of the state, and in the name of the principal state, county and city officials.

That it is believed to be but just that the said cities should be encouraged and protected in their proper commercial growth, only involving the guarantee of their lawful rights in interstate commerce relations, without being subjected to the discrimination of the transportation companies.

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Salt Lake Tribune



IS HE GOING TO GET AWAY WITH IT?

MAKING PROGRESS ON TARIFF BILL

Senate Worries Through 18 Pages of Payne Measure in One Day.

DISCUSSION OF MANY PARAGRAPHS RESERVED

Speeches Are Not on Bill as a Whole, but Relate to Separate Sections.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Substantial progress was made by the senate today in considering the tariff bill. No senator being prepared to speak on the bill as a whole, the reading of the measure by paragraphs began. The various items in the chemical schedules were passing over for future consideration.

The reading was frequently interrupted by the discussion of amendments, and only eighteen pages of the bill were disposed of. Senator Cummins presented his income tax provision and discussed it at length.

At 5 p. m. the senate went into executive session, and at 5:15 p. m. adjourned.

Chance for Discussion.

On Mr. Aldrich's suggestion it was agreed that any amendment to which there should be objection should be passed over with the understanding that any senator might move at any time to take up any paragraph after it had been read.

Mr. Dooliver suggested that the reciprocity and retaliatory clauses and the duties on manufactured celluloid articles to the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, the reading was begun. As the reading proceeded, questions were frequently asked. Mr. Dooliver criticized the action of the committee in changing the duties on manufactured celluloid articles to the existing rates. Messrs. Aldrich and Smoot explained that the manufacturers of celluloid goods in the United States are in danger of being driven out of business by cheap manufactures in Japan. Mr. Smoot said two large factories are being built in that country.

CUMMINS GETS BUSY ON INCOME TAX PLAN

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Senator Cummins today introduced his amendment to the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, providing for a graduated income tax, which he believes would produce \$10,000,000 revenue. Mr. Cummins pointed out that it differs in some important particulars from the bill offered by Senator Bailey. It exempts incomes below \$5000 and authorizes the deduction of that amount from every dutiable income. The rate provided for is as follows:

Income not exceeding \$10,000,	2 per cent;
not exceeding \$20,000, 2 1/2 per cent;	
not exceeding \$40,000, 3 per cent;	
not exceeding \$60,000, 3 1/2 per cent;	
not exceeding \$80,000, 4 per cent;	
not exceeding \$100,000, 5 per cent;	
upon all incomes exceeding \$100,000, 6 per cent.	

Mr. Cummins believes that the graduated tax so provided for will produce a somewhat less revenue than a flat tax of 3 per cent.

The duty is to be levied only upon individual incomes. He treats corporations as mere instrumentalities for individual profit and the chief reason for not including corporations is that to put

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SALT LAKER KILLED WHILE BEATING HIS WAY

RENO, Nev., April 21.—James Hartell, about 25 years of age, of Salt Lake, was taken off the Overland Limited at Truckee late this evening, dead, with his chest caved in and his scalp almost torn away. Papers in his pockets disclosed his identity. He was discovered by a tramp lying on top of a passenger coach.

TWO-MILLION-DOLLAR IRRIGATION PROJECT

PUEBLO, Colo., April 21.—W. A. Colt and H. L. Lubers of Las Animas, today filed plans here for an immense irrigation project which will cost almost two million dollars and which will reclaim 200,000 acres of arid land in southeastern Colorado. This will bring under cultivation a vast tract of land that has never been irrigated. The capacity of Lake Meredith will be increased ten billion cubic feet. Work on the project will start at once.

SALT LAKE SLATED FOR PLUMBERS' CONVENTION

PUEBLO, Colo., April 21.—The twelfth annual convention of the Master Plumbers' association of Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico and Utah was held here today.

Chris Irving of Denver was elected president. Salt Lake City will likely get the next convention.

Scott Declines Position.

TACOMA, Wash., April 21.—A special from New York says Harvey W. Scott has declined the ambassadorship to Mexico, preferring to remain with the Oregonian. Henry L. Wilson, new minister to Belgium, it is said, will be promoted to the Mexican post.

New Utah Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—George P. Boel was today appointed postmaster at Stathline, Iron county, Utah.

Hopkins Still Lacking.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 21.—On the twenty-third joint ballot for United States senator today former Senator Hopkins received seventy-eight votes.

BRITISH CAPTURE AMERICAN VESSEL

Fishing Schooner Charles Levi Woodbury Fired on by the Cruiser Kestrel.

POACHING ALLEGED AS CAUSE OF THE SEIZURE

Captains of Respective Boats Tell Conflicting Stories; American Protests.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 21.—The Dominion government cruiser Kestrel arrived in port today, having in charge the American halibut fishing schooner Charles Levi Woodbury, which she captured after firing four rounds from her Nordenfeldt machine guns and threatening to sink the alleged poaching vessel unless she surrendered. Three of the yollies were intended as a warning, but as no attention was paid to them, a fourth was directed at the schooner which struck and slightly damaged her. The captain of the American vessel did not surrender, however, until his schooner was boarded by a force from the cruiser.

The action took place Sunday afternoon in northern waters, alleged to be contiguous to Canada. Four bullets tore through the air in the direction of the Woodbury. Each time the machine gun was fired as the vessels headed at full speed from the west coast of Vancouver island and pointed toward the middle of the Pacific.

Last Round Has Effect.

Three of the rounds were merely intended to call attention to the command to leave to which has been issued to the American schooner. But the last series of shots meant business. The gun was pointed at the fish boat, which was then at a distance of about 200 yards. And still making for the open sea as rapidly as possible, the bullets were aimed high and ripped the mainmast of the schooner, and one or two knocked splinters off the main mast. Capt. Sinclair feared that he would be sunk right there if he did not stop. At the same moment the second gun of the Kestrel was swung across her deck to get into range of the fishing boat. The Woodbury's engines were then stopped and her sails, gashed by British bullets, hauled down. But even then the American captain would not willingly surrender. He declined to fasten a hawser aboard his vessel, but a few minutes later an officer and three men from the Kestrel boarded the Woodbury and took charge.

Claims a Clear Case.

Capt. Newcomb of the Kestrel declares that if he ever had a clear case against an American vessel that is the one. Early Sunday afternoon, he declares, the Kestrel was steaming north from Quatsino Sound on the west coast, when he spied an American vessel fishing between east and west Haycock islands. These islands lie about ten miles off Cape Scott, the northernmost point of Vancouver island. The islands are five miles apart, so that from Capt. Newcomb's figuring it is impossible that the American boat could be more than two and a half miles from either shore. As a matter of fact, Newcomb says that when he first observed her the vessel was within a mile of East island. By the time she had picked up her dories she was within a short distance of West island.

Capt. Sinclair of the Woodbury apparently did not notice the arrival of the Kestrel on the scene until the government vessel was within about three miles.

Then the American ran along, pick-

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SUBJECTS OF SULTAN ON VERGE OF BIG CIVIL WAR

Struggle Between Centuries-Old Faith and Western Ideas of Progress Likely to Be Settled By Force of Arms.

NEGOTIATIONS TOWARD COMPROMISE WITHOUT SUBSTANTIAL EFFECT

Sultan Refuses to Leave Throne, But Is Willing to Make Some Concessions to the Young Turks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 21.—The conflict between Mussulman piety and the political ideas of the west has brought the Turkish people to the verge of civil war.

Zeal for the faith has been unimpaired and the adjustment of the sultan's relations to the committee of union and progress will probably only postpone the armed struggle between the believers in the ancient teachings of the prophets and those urging the teachings of western Europe.

The cabinet debated the situation for four hours today, giving special attention to the negotiations that the ministers have taken in hand, on behalf of the sultan, with the military members of the committee.

The sultan's primary demand is to remain the constitutional sovereign, with all the spiritual powers of the caliphate and liberal allowances for his household.

Odds Against Sultan.

The grand vizier, who is the backbone of the whole progressive movement, is largely military, and his most important civilian members are with the army. Some of the cabinet members, including Rifaat Pasha, the foreign minister, are active Constitutionalists. Tewfik Pasha, the grand vizier, who is a member of the committee, is to the sultan and to military men, and who is looked upon as both benevolent and honest, has undertaken negotiations for a compromise. He has not been able to proceed very far.

The grand vizier and his cabinet are prepared to resign if the committee asks their withdrawal. Indeed, they are anxious to resign and have only been held in office by the feeling that they may be able to avert a civil war or prevent acts of violence that would cause foreign intervention.

The committee is without definite limits. Its adherents are divided among themselves. The Radical faction insists that there shall be no compromise; that the sultan must be deposed, and a reasonable prince, for instance, Yusuf Izet, named as his successor, that the whole administration be cleaned; that no promise of Abdul Hamid's can be trusted, and that to reestablish the system of ten days ago would be to settle nothing.

Committee Divided.

The Conservative declare the deposition of the sultan would effectively be possible after severe fighting; that it is uncertain whether troops under the control of the committee would uphold such an act with their bayonets; that

wavering soldiers of the First army corps to the number of 25,000 or 30,000 would be inflamed and break into open revolt, and that to demand too much means the failure of all.

"The sultan has got them to quail before him," said one of the ambassadors today, "and he will have his own way yet."

Not All Harmony.

Since the investing army has drawn nearer to the city, numerous agents of the Mohammedan league, ardent young men, theological students, and junior members of the clergy, have penetrated the lines, pointing out to the men that it was their duty to Allah to rid themselves of their officers, who were no better than giants, who scorned the sacred law of the Koran and who openly argued that the law devised by one arch-devil Napoleon ought to be substituted for the sacred law in all the courts. The agitators pointed out that the officers had succeeded in imposing these wicked laws upon the civil courts and now wanted to apply them to the persons of the faithful.

Three days ago two of these agitators who were caught among the troops were beaten and turned out of the camps. The following day thirty of them were imprisoned. Yesterday the camps were overrun with proselytizing zealots. Scores were arrested, and to day ten were shot under order of court-martial.

The demeanor of the soldiers within the city is respectful. They salute their officers cheerfully and have resumed their regular drill.

The council of ministers drafted a proclamation, which was published this evening. It denies the rumors of discussions between the troops and the investing army, and says that the army has been adopted for the general security. The council debated upon the advisability of proclaiming a state of siege in Constantinople, with a view of facilitating the occupation of the city by the Salomiki army.

The men of the warships have taken the oath of allegiance, in accordance with the demand of the investing force, and the fleet is now under orders to sail for the Mediterranean for maneuvers.

In parliamentary circles the story is current that the sultan declared that if culpability on his part in recent events could be proved he would be prepared to suffer punishment.

VICTIMS OF RIOTING ESTIMATED AT 10,000

LONDON, April 21.—A special dispatch received from Athens today says that telegrams that have come in there from Messina state that the fully 10,000 persons were killed in the anti-Christian rioting of the last few days in the Adana and Tarsus districts. Entire villages were razed and the country is a smoking wilderness.

DYNAMITE TO BREAK NIAGARA'S ICE JAM

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., April 21.—Acting with the approval of the war department, dynamites tomorrow will attempt to blow up the ice jam in the Niagara river. The jam is sixty feet high and twelve miles long.

Reservoirs along the banks from Queenston to Lake Ontario are panic-stricken, fearing not so much a further rise in the river as the sudden breaking of the jam. The ice has uprooted huge trees and carried away docks and boats, and would, in a sudden rush, erase acres of territory along the upper river banks.

It was planned tonight to rush two carloads of dynamite to the scene and begin the work at dawn.

In the meantime, the ice remains passive, but threatening. The key to the jam, apparently, was the mass of ice lodged on the sandbar at the mouth of the river. Pressed forward against this as well as latterly toward either bank was a mammoth field of ice varying in thickness from thirty to seventy feet and intermingled with great rocks, pieces of timber from shattered docks and the trunks of trees. Between Lewiston and Queenston the mass was a splendid bit of polar scenery in miniature.

Interest at the falls today centered in the high mounds of ice near the Bridal Veil falls, where the body of a supposed suicide had been exposed. Attempts to recover the body were unsuccessful.

MRS. BOYLE'S IDENTITY IS FINALLY ESTABLISHED

MERCER, Pa., April 21.—Mrs. Boyle, the supposed wife of James H. Boyle, alleged abductor of Willie Whitten, is a mystery no longer.

Tonight it developed that she is Helen McDermott of Chicago. Previous stories that she was a member of a prominent and wealthy family are without foundation. The prosecution had intended to make public Mrs. Boyle's real identity before the beginning of the trial.

MAY ELIMINATE ACID FROM SMELTER SMOKE

BUTTE, Mont., April 21.—A dispatch from Anaconda says that P. Pratt, an Atlanta, Ga., acid manufacturer, and W. P. Heath, a federal expert chemist, who inspected the smelters of the Tennessee Copper company at Ducktown, Tenn., and devised a process by which acid might be eliminated from the smoke there, today arrived in Anaconda to inspect the smelter of the Washoe Copper company, which is the largest in the world. The visit of the experts is an echo of the famous "smoke" suit, brought by farmers living in the Deer Lodge valley, near the smelters, who claimed that their property had been damaged by sulphur fumes.

Shortly before the visit, the present inquiry, and it is as a result of his action that the experts are at work in Anaconda. The Washoe company has professed itself willing to install a feasible acid plant.

SOME CHANGES MADE IN REORGANIZED CHURCH

LAMONI, Iowa, April 21.—The fifty-sixth annual conference of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, now in session here, adjourned today, to meet next year at Independence, Mo. An expected revelation through President Joseph Smith, which was given to the conference, involved several important changes in the personnel of the church. It released from the office of presidency Elder R. C. Evans of Canada, and confirms the appointment of Albert A. Smith of Lamoni. It also released Apostles Joseph Luff of Independence, Mo., and Hiram C. Smith of Lamoni. James W. Curtis of Utah and R. C. Russell of Canada were created apostles. The presidency of the church is now composed of Joseph Smith, his son, Frank Smith, and his nephew, Albert A. Smith.

Representatives from New Zealand, England, Honolulu, Canada, Samoa and Australia have been in attendance.